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ur Goods and Prices Hit the Mark!



TRUE economy is the real aim of every buyer of home furniture. Not the lowest quality at the lowest prices, not the highest quality at highest prices, but good, substantial furniture at fair "live and let live" prices.

A PURCHASE

That's the kind of selling we do, that's the kind of values you get here. Now for special invitations to

IF YOU WANT IT.

call here this week-not the full inventory of our purse-pleasing stock-just a few leaves torn from our lists of gift-giving specials.



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Rare

Rockers.

The new Rocker arrivals almost crowded us out of house and home. They're here in all the beauty of modern make, in all the variety of maker's skill. 160 different patterns and designs-clad in most stylish upholstery, framed of quartered oak, curly birch. cherry and mahogany. Prices are most

Banquet

Lamps.

A hundred and one pretty conceits among our Banquet Lamps. The window is filled with them. Make your satisfaction assured, and your purse but little injured by choosing while the stock is unbroken and Christmas prices prevail. Lamps in Onyx and gold with lovely silk shades. Dresden Lamps -delicately hand-painted-from \$2.00

Parlor

Requisites.

First among the carpets, you stumble upon our second opening of Fall and Winter floor coverings, with all their freshness-of newest weaves-of latest designs. It may not be difficult to findthe same goods somewhere else, but it's a whole year's job to find similar prices.

We maket lay and line Carpets free. Then in Parlor Suites, there's everything here from \$25 up that good taste

Other Ornaments.

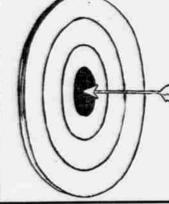
Onyx and gold Cabinets, dainty adornments for a pretty parlor-tied to a little price card which doesn't haif represent their real value. Some \$45 ones for instance, are yours for \$22.50. Finest Cheval Glasses in quartered oak and mahogany at \$20. * * * * * *

In fact every little piece of useful furniture elegance is here, which a Christmas giver likes to give and the receiver

Dining-room Necessaries.

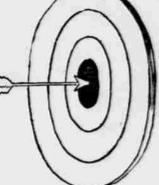
No need to talk about the convenience of Sideboards nowadays. Every house has one, or knows it needs one. Our stock solves the question as to what style to buy. Our prices settle all doubts as to what you can afford to pay. Fine polished Oak Sideboards, with French beveled plate mirror, from \$7.50

A little special bargain just now from a new lot of Extension Tables in polished oak, six feet long, only \$3.50.



Our Terms Are Easy—Our Prices Are Right.

It doesn't take a big amount of cash in hand to furnish your home comfortably. Pay what you can, and we'll trust you for the balance. Buy here where no fancy prices govern credit accounts, where the selling price is the selling price, whether you pay now or pay some other time. Buy where a weak purse will do strong work, where LITTLE money will buy MUCH money's values.



JOHN RUDDEN, 513 7th St. N. W

MEETINGS FOR THIS WEEK.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13. District Assembly, No. 66, K. of L-accutive committee-Lator Bureau, No. 316 Eighth street, 4 o'clock. ably of Steam Engineers-Ball, 609 P street. L. A. 4368, K. of L., Musicians-Wel

ler's Hall, Eighth and I streets southeast MONDAY, DECEMBER 14. L. A. 1644; K. of L., Plasterers-Pla b. A 1944, K of L. Carpenters and conservants avenue. J. A 1748, K of L. Carpenters and

society Temple, Fifth and t and Labor Union-Typographical emple, 8 p. m. Annalgamated Society of Carpenters and shers—Costello's Hall, Sixth and G

A. 3456, K. of L., Carriage and Wago Makers-Bunch's Hall, 316 Eighth street pe and Structural Iron Workers-La oreau, 316 Eighth street.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15. Pederation of Labor-Plasterers' Hall. t-a-todi street and Pennsylvanis ding Trades Council-Electrical rs' Hall, 509 Eleventh street.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16. Galvanized Iron and Cornice Workers ". Joiners", and Stairbuilden

Carpenters', Joiners', and Scale, Eighth Thou, No. 1 Labor Bareau, 316 Eighth odambia Lodge, No. 174, Machinists-Caulcy's Hall, Pennsylvania avenue

northeast. ong House Employes -Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets. Harbers' Assembly -Plasterers' Hall, Four-and abulf street and Pennsylvania avenue. Open meeting.

L. U. No. 17, Journeymen Horseshoers-Wonn's Hall, 721 Sixth street. Pioneer Laundry Workers-Hall, 439

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17. District Assembly, No. 66, K. of L. Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-bulf street and L. U.No. 190, Brotherhood of Carpenters-

Holi, 627 Massachuseltsavenine.
Fresco Painters - 1230 Seventh street.
L. B. No. 10, Steam and Hot Water Pit-ters K. of P. Hall, 425 Twelfth street. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18.

L. A. 1798, K. of L., Journeymen House Painters—Labor Bureau, 316 Eighth street. L. A. 4896, K. of L., Eccentric Associa-tion of Steam Engineers—Banch's Hall, \$16 Eighth street. ical Workers' Union, No. 26-Elen

trical Workers' Hall, 509 Eleventh street, Stonemasons' Union Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania L. A. 1370, K. of L., Franklin Assembly

-609 F street.

Marine Association of Steam Engineers Mariners' Hall, Seventh street southwest, opposite Pentz wharf.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19. Cigar Makers Union, No. 110-737 Seventi

street.

1. A. 2389, K. of L. Journeymen Bak-ers Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue. Tailors' Protective and Beneficial Asso-ciation—Costello's Hall, G and Sixth or Bureau Committee-At the hall,

PEDERATION OF LABOR. Twenty-six local labor organizations went year to can interfer organizations were represented at the weekly meeting of the Federation of Labor on last Tuesday evening. President James F. Mellugh presided, and as usual lost no time in getting was to topoliness. The business on Secretary

Maidens' desk was taken up and quickly disposed of. The committee to investigate the grevance of the Horseshoers against the Parcel Delivery Company reported that the investigation was well under way, but not require held on last Sanday, and in addition to the investigation was well under way, but not complete, and further time was granted the committee. The legislative committees had pledged their support to the District officers.

Maidens' desk was taken up and quickly disposed in the General Quickly disposed in the Parcel Delivery Company reported that the bill of the Federation, as introduced in the Senate last session by Senator Hill, prohibiting the appointing of aliens or government work, either disposed for the full of aliens or government work, either disposed for the District officers and delegates to attend. Stage Workers reported a good meeting, beld on last Sanday, and in addition to the reported from the District officers.

Tainters reported continued increase in the prombership. Prospects for the full prombiting the appointing of aliens or government work, either disposed for the District officers.

The application of the District officers and delegates to attend.

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Stage Workers reported a good meeting beld on last Sanday, and in addition to the replacement of the District officers.

Tainters reported to the District officers.

Tainters reported to the District officers and the reported on the reported to the D had been introduced in the House this ses-sion by Representative Mahaney. The committee was instracted to use every en-deavor to secure the passage of the measure. The question of a more uniform system or trunsiers on the street railways of this ity and the reduction of fares on all roads o it cents, which has proved to be so popular in many large cities, was discussed, with the result that the registative committee was instructed to get up proper data

on this question, so that a bill could be formulated for introduction in Congress at The this giving the District Commissioners discretionary power in giving out work was then discussed. It was stated that under the present law, it is compul-sory on the Commissioners to give out all work amounting to \$1,000 and over by ontract. Under the proposed law, the

work can either be done by day inher or by contract. Recent experience of the contract system on District work, which has proved very unsatisfactory, bgs in the opinion of the Federation assisted very materially in bringing about a sentiment favorable to the proposed amendment. was stated that the District inspec-

curring to the bill which passed the enate at the last session. In the report from the locals the dele-gates from the Horseshoers made a vers

tuting union shops.
delegates from the Painters stated that their organization was in a flourish-ng condition. At the last meeting the umerical strength of their assembly had een increased by the addition of eleven

ew members.
Carpenters called attention to the proosed new market house that is to be will on Tweitth and H streets northeast. A committee had been appointed by the Carpenters to secure the work for union men, and the co-operation of the organizations in the Federation was requested in the matter. The directors of the new market house would be interviewed and their views of the new market house would be interviewed and made known to the organized trades.

After transacting other regular routine matters the Federation advances. their views on the question would be

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY The meeting of the District Assembly held on Thursday night, was largely at tended. In addition to the regular representatives, quite a number of ex-delagter were present and took quite an interest in the proceedings. The meeting was order by the worthy foreman, Michael Cuff, and in the absence of the naster workman, W. H. G. Simmons, who is still detained home by illness, presided over

The reports from the local assemblies showed a very favorable state of affairs. showed a very tavorance state of affairs. The membership was on a steally increase, which, if continued, at the present rate, would in the opinion of the delegates, not only remove all doubts as to the legality of this jurisdiction being entitled to two representatives in the next General Assembly, but would clearly entitle it to double that number.

double that number. Under reports of officers, the presiding officer stated that he had visited several locals during the week and had found them in good working order and doing nobie

Ork. Delegates from the Bakers' Drivers reported large attendance at their last meet ng, with initiations. A set of resolution had been adopted, pledging the support of the Drivers to the District Assembly, and its officers and indersing taken. A copy of the resolutions had been forwarded t the District Assembly, which were read.

Delegates from Iconociast Assembly reported that their next next next meeting would be held at the headquarters of the order. No. 43 B street northwest on Sunday, December 13, and a cordial invitation

Plasterers reported good attendance at their meetings. The fight of the scab ele-ment is this city to disrupt the assembly, and break down the wage scale, had proved

Bakers' delegates reported large meet ing for resolutions to stand by the District Assembly had been unanimously indorse Excelsion Assembly delegates reported hat the future meetings of the Assembly would probably be held in the hall of the Labor Bareau, of which due notice were be given by the moster workman. At t ast meeting it was resolved to stand by the

District officers.

Plate Fruters reported that at their last meeting they had indorsed the General Assembly's action with regard to The Times. Eccentric Association of Steam Engi-

neers reported names of applicants for membership. Had also indersed the ac-tion of the District Assembly. Batthers' delegates announced that n "red letter" call had been issued for their next meeting, which would be held at the Labor Berran on Santas Live at the Labor Bareau on Sunday, Decem 13, at 2 o'clock, and it was the request of mbly that the full execu uittee of the District Assembly The assemblies that had a nounced at the ast meeting that they had voted to stand

same be recorded on the proceedings.

Ender new business motion was made to keep the proceedings of the District Assembly out of the new spapers. The question was well debated. It was contended that under the present system nothing was given to the press except by the sanction of the been given out that was calculated to it are the interests of the local assemblies, Under the old system, unauthorized state ments had been published, and no one could be held responsible, no matter how er-roneous the statements might be. At the present time the District Assembly knew exactly where to fix the responsibility. It

was finally decided that of the two sys tems the present one was the better The action of the Board of Trade in deciding not to recognize organized inbor of the District of Columbia was called to the attention of the delegates. The delegates thought that the action of the Board of Trade was taken because of the well-known opposition of organized labor to the issuing of District bonds, which, in the opinion of the District Assembly, was only a move to enrich certain real estate speculators at the expense of the general public. On motion, the former action of the Assembly protesting against the issuing of bonds, was

reaffirmed A lone discussion then ensued as the fu with the result that the committee having charge of the reply to the circular of the general secretary, was directed to wait future actions by the result of that inter

During the evening a reply to the charges against the Times Assembly officers, as con-tained in the circular of the general secre tary, was read. The reply not only denied the charges, but pronounced them as being maliciously false

The committee aprointed by the District Assembly to draft a reply to the circular letter, reported that the same had been printed and would be distributed among the local assemblies. The action of the com mittee was indorsed. AMONG THE LOCALS.

The meeting of Local Assembly, No. 1798, K. of L., Journeymen House Painters, Friday night, in the hall of the Labor Bureau, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic held by the painters for sometime. The principal business was the report of the executive committee, on

Was to the effect that full recognition had been given to the assembly. The board of directors of the brewery had given a fair

and impartial hearing to both sides. No nearsay, or assertion, without proof, had been accepted by the directors. The case of the assembly had been plainly set forth, nothing was kept back. All that was wanted was a fair deal and it was accorded. the case in the hands of the directors, kno the case is the hands of the directors, know-ing full well that right was on their side. The union of painters and decerators had been also represented, and the same op-portunity offered to present their case as had been offered the assembly. After hear-ing both sides the directors had issued their intifesto. Which is a clear and cleavictory of a legitimate organization over

"The board of directors of the Cousumers."
Brewing Company, after hearing the testimony on the part of the president and the recording secretary of the Brotherhood of Painters' and Decorators' Association, No. 17c, of the District of Columbia, and an examination of the books of the financial secretary of the same, find that its duty appears to be quite clear.

"The question to be determined is whether the Brotherhood of Painters and Decora tors' Association is a bona fide organi-zation, and entitled to the same recog-nition at our hands as the Painters' Organization, No. 1798, K. of L., of this city. The purpose of this board is to carry out its original intention, asstipto carry out its original intention, asstip-ulated neonfracts with architects and build-ers, to with Employment to be given to union labor men only. The secretary of the Brothernood of Paiaters' and Deco-rators' Association, No. 170, testifies that there are about six members in good standing in his organization, and that two of cial secretary's books, which were mined by this board, show four members a good standing, and that the president, coording or financial secretary have never aid any dues. The stub of the check book shows that the last per capita tax paid in October was four dollars and forty cents (\$4.40), which would lead the general office at Baltimore to believe that the organization had forty-four members

in good standing, when the books show only four at that rate. "On the other hand the books of the Painters' Assembly, No. 1798, K. of L., show that at the close of the last quarter they had a membership in good standing of 126, and that since September, the 30th, twenty-four members have been reinstated by payment of backdues, bringing the total by payment of back dues, fringing the total membership in good standing up to De-cember 4, to 150. The books also show that they paid a per capita tax for the quarter ending September 30, on 126 members, and that the total membership on that date was 328. Sick benefits paid during the quarter ending September 30, \$100 75, and the books further show that the sum of \$3 is paid each month for support of the labor bureau, and that they pay \$150 on the death of each member benefit of \$5 per week, the balance i

bank to their credit September 30, 1896 \$376.11.

"Reviewing the foregoing facts, the board of directors are constrained to conclude that the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators' Association, No. 170, is not, at this time, a bona-fide organization entitled to the same recognition tion entitled to the same recognition as is Painters' Assembly, No. 1798, K. of L. The fairness of this conclusion must be apparent to all who peruse the foregoing statement, and the desire of the board to reach a just conclusion will be fully rec-

After the manifesto had been read the members were very jubilant, and the actio of the committee was heartly indorsed. THE HORSESHOERS The Master Horseshoers' Protective As ciation, No. 51, met at their hall, No. 737

Seventh street, at 7:30 Friday evening.
There was a large number present. After
the regular routine of business, all present
took out their shop cards, signed by the
national president and the local president and secretary. Any shop not having this card is not considered in the local un

"They say Queen Victoria has a fortune of \$100,000,000." Yes: and she is a widow, too "--Chie

LABOR NOTES.

Detroit has sixty unions. Detroit butchers organized. Label leaguers are multiplying. Manchester brewers organized

St. Paul hackmen have a union.

Paris has a bot water slot device. Chicago has thirty negro lawyers. America has 35,000 union printers. New York has 126,000 memployed. Lendon has 411,300 workingwomen.

Boston bartenders now have a union. Rechester painters were cut to \$1.75. Detroit stationary engineers organized. Paris pelice use electric dark lanterns

Des Moines has a co-operative associa-Smodes, Ohio, is to have a co-operative

St. Louis iron workers won a two years strike Jersey City Tongshoremen formed a

Minnesota barbers will hold a State con vention. Mexican typesetters get 62 1-2 cents to \$1 a day.

Pittsburg street car men want \$2 and Rechester Central Labor Union demands

Minnesota journeymen plumbers have a State union A State union label league is talked of in Minnesota.

New York book and job printers want the nine-hour day Union cigar packers of New York must not work on Sundays,

St. Louis grocers want jobbers to turn down department stores. The initiation fee of Compact Labor Club of Marble Workers' Helpers is \$50.

St. Paul unionists will prosecute an imployer who has a basement bakeshop. A Kansas City clothier gives a ton of Men whose cars have flat wheels are

Lompany. An exhibition of union goods was

Cincinnati. The International Typographical Union Winnipeg Tribune compositors' strike as been adjusted. They now get \$19 for

forty-eight hours.

The initiation fee of the New York Noth Hat and Cap Makers' Union has been raised to \$1. Michigan Federation of Labor Conven ion decided to organize unions in small towns and villages.

Erie county, N. Y., unionists want aw prohibiting the employment of aliens on government work. At Rochester a lyceum has becanized to debate upon matters of inter-

est to the workingmen. Cincinnati newspaper carriers will or mnize. They claim that newsboys hurt hem by selling on their routes. Brooklyn Central Labor Union will try prevent the establishment of printing and other plants in the penitentiary, At Detroit on Sunday Rev. Morgan Wood

referred in his sermon to co-operative cerones, and especially the projected hotel colony of that city. Nashville Federal labor unions don't want Pinkertons in that State. Delegate to federation convention was ordered to vote for the \$1,000,000 defense fund.

Boston bookbinders will hold a mass-meeting to protest against the long hours imposed upon the women and children employed in binderies where the public

Qingle Tax Column

The Times undertakes no responsibility for any views expressed in this column.

POVERTY INCREASES CRIME

The criminal statistics for the province of Quebec show an extraordinary of Quebec show an extraordinary increase in the number of prisoners for the past two years as compared with previous years. For several years prior to 1864 the number of prisoners confined in Quebec penigentiaries averaged 600. In 1894 the number jumped to 4,525, and for the last fiscal year the total is 4,652. "Hard times," say the prison officials, "has caused this great increase of crime."

In the early history of this configent, ex-iled criofinals from Lurope were sens here in large numbers. And, though this should naturally tend to increase and propagate criminals in America, yet free access to productive land tended so strongly to conneract the disposition to commit crime that even in penal colonies there was very little wrongdoing. Since the general prosperity, coming from

easy access to productive land, has, from the early settlement of America to the present time, been a standing object lesson, demonstrating how crime lessons with free access to desirable land and increases as access thereto is restricted, the great wonder is that more have not learned the lesson it teaches. As America was virtually peopled by the legalized persecutions of the old world, the relation of most of these persecuted immigrants to the laws of their native land was largely that of crim-

Inals and anarchists. Yet, who is not proud to trace his an-cestry back to those original settlers of cestry back to those original settlers of America, whose many virtues blessomed into such boundless laxuriance on the free and fertile soil of America as to overshad-ow and dwarf their so-called vices into diminutive insignificance? And, gradual-ly, eventhe Paritsafiathers, born andreared in an atmosphere of superstition and in-tolerance, where old women were hanged as witches and men, women and children tortured and burned at the stake for theo-logical differences of opinion, though they at first also hanged witches and drove the peaceful Quakers out of their dominions in New England, yet, through free necess to a fertile soil, soon became more generous

JUSTICE AND LIBERTY. It is certainly a striking coincidence that It is certainly a strising coincidence that the reactive tendency toward the resurrec-tion of old Puritan blue laws and Seventh Day Adventist Sonday law persecution and other intolerance comes just when our free public domain is about exhausted, thus sugesting an intimate relation between these

two coexisting evil conditions.

Justice, truth and liberty are co-related in all their various branches. Narrowing or restricting the perception in one branch narrows the mental vision regarding them all. This is why all great reformers have held comparatively liberal views on all questions, while tyrants have been narrow-mended, bigoted, and intolerantalike on all Fortunately, tyrants are gradually dimin-ishing in numbers and genuine reformers increasing, and, as the momentum of this movement will probably largely increase th number of reforms and reformers and their radical views, those who would keep abreast of the times must investigate these

reforms.

While the ancients generally expected these reforms to be in operation after they had passed away, modern reformers are inclined to be less visionary, and insist on practical, everyday reforms, on the ground that what is good in heaven can't possibly be bad here. And they, whose ideal of a perfect world is a kingdom wherein all socialistically are equal, regardless of whether their services began early or late, tre certainly not inconsistent for trying o inaugurate a similar system down here The wonder is that the many advocates of this future socialism have not striven harder

this nonresocutism have not striven harder to force its present adoption here.

Though, by the force of numbers, socialism has grown to be regarded as much more "respectable" than formerly, yet single taxers desire it to be clearly understood that the single tax is not socialism. Single taxers desire not to equalize the no

opportunities to produce wealth. They would secure each person in the exclusive right of possession of his entire individual

right of pessession of his entire individual production, and debar anyone from robbing him thereof.

When he and a fellow-producer exchange products they would also exchange titles thereto, just as they do miw. Indeed, with the exception that taxes on labor and its

TAXING INDUSTRY INJUSTOES When there was an internal revenue tax n matches, they were dearer by the amount of the tax thereon and the added percentage d profit the manufacturer, wholesaler, and citaler building them desired to make on beit investment of tax money as well as outen money. Owing to this artificial dear was, caused by the internal revenue status

Instead of a match, the careful hopsewife employed a lightest splint or taper to con-vey fire from one point to another. Abol-shing the tax so cheapened the matches capita than we did then. This employs more persons in the industry of making

required less capital to make matches by e difference of the tax money, which the mafacturer no longer needed to pay. Thus sensitic tyrer nothinger needed to pay. Thus sen with less capital could enter the busi-ess, and lessen the chance for rich manapo-es to force up the price of matches and own the wages of their employes. Abolishing the match tax was beneficial a four ways. It cheapened matches, emdo sed more persons in the industry, lessened the chance of rich monopolists con-trolling match manufacturing and, exact-sing extortionate prices, and lessched their opportunity of cutting down the wages of

Every tax on every industry acts sim-dar to that on matches. Hence to cheapen goods, employ more persons to make the raise their wages, and simultaneously pre-vent monopoly and extertion by wealthy trasts therein, we should reduce all taxes on goods and other forms of labor products and correspondingly increase the tax on side land to compensate for that reduction, and at the same (one force the idle land into use, thus again employing more laborers. Single tax is a "common-sense" rem

Labor Day in Australia.

Eight Hour Day (October 25) is Labor Day in Australia. The holiday in Weilington, says the Eight Hour Herald correspondent, was almost as close as Sunday—every whit as close as Good Friday and Christmas Day. Let me enumerate the places which gave their workers a full day's leave. The government offices (and this when Parking) government offices (and this when Parliament was sitting, mark you, the harbor board (voluntarily stopping all stypping in the port), the city council (which looks after the affairs of Wellington), the jobbing departments of newspapers and all departments of printing firms, all other trades, all the law, insurance and agency offices, the warehouses, the banks, and the retail

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed cordition of the miscous liming of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbing sound or imperfect bearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, albe cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the nuccus surfaces. By local applications as they cannot reach

We will give One Hundred Bollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarra) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarra Cure. Send for circulars: free.

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